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ABSTRACT

In 1987, a study was conducted of the characteristics and graduation rates of students who transferred to the University of California, Davis (UCD), between fall 1974 and spring 1986. The study included all undergraduates who enrolled at UCD with advanced standing, focusing on their academic level at entry, previously attended college, and ethnicity. Major findings of the study included the following: (1) between 1974-75 and 1985-86, the number and percent of transfer students declined from 2,452 students, or 53% of all new UCD students, to 1,466, or 35% of all new students; (2) most of this decline was accounted for by a 51% drop in the number of junior-level transfers; (3) the number of minority transfers increased by 17% from 1974-75 to 1985-86, though underrepresented minority groups (i.e., American Indians, Blacks, Chicanos, Filipinos, and Latinos) increased by less than 7%; (4) 53% of the 1980-81 transfers and 61% of the 1985-86 transfers had attended a California community college; (5) 69% of the transfer students entering UCD between 1974-75 and 1985-86 earned degrees, though the graduation rate of minority transfers was consistently lower than that of majority transfers; (6) students who transferred to UCD as juniors graduated at a higher rate than students who transferred as sophomores; and (7) 63% of the students who entered UCD in 1974-75 as juniors earned degrees in six or fewer quarters; while only 48% of those who entered in 1981-82 attained degrees in this length of time. Enrollment and graduation data are appended. (JMC)

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May 1987

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Enrollment and Graduation Patterns of Undergraduates Transferring to UC Davis: 1974-1986

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Who transfers to UC Davis and from where do they come?

The number and percent of new undergraduates who transfer to UC Davis declined sharply from 2,452 (53% of all new students) enrolled in 1974-75 to just 1,466 (35%) enrolled in 1985-86. Most of the decline is a consequence of a 51% drop in the number of Junior level transfers.

The number of minority transfers increased 17% from 1974-75 to 1985-86, but underrepresented minority groups (American Indian, Black, Chicano, Filipino and Latino) increased less than 7%. Transfers make up a declining proportion of all new underrepresented minority undergraduates, going from 53% in 1974-75 to 32% in 1985-86.

Most transfers come from California Community Colleges. The proportion of CCC transfers increased from 53% in 1980-81 to 61% in 1985-86; however, their number remained about the same.

How many transfers graduate?

Most transfers graduate; 69% of transfers entering Fall 1974 through Spring 1982 earned degrees from UC Davis.

Fewer underrepresented minority transfers graduate; their graduation rate consistently lags behind that of all students.

Graduation rates vary by academic level at transfer. Junior transfers graduate at higher rates (68% to 76%) than Sophomore transfers (56% to 66%).

Graduation rates for recent transfers show that students from California Community Colleges graduate at rates comparable to those who transfer from the University of California, California State University and other schools.

How long do transfers take to graduate from UC Davis?

Transfer students are taking longer to earn degrees. Almost two-thirds (63%) of the 1974-75 Junior transfers who earned degrees did so in six or fewer quarters. Less than half (48%) of the 1981-82 Junior transfers who earned degrees did so in six or fewer quarters and almost as many (46%) took from seven to nine quarters to complete degrees.

Sophomore transfers exhibit a similar trend. Of the 1974-75 Sophomore transfers who earned degrees, most (83%) did so in nine or fewer quarters and less than 15% took ten to twelve quarters. Of the graduates from the 1980-81 Sophomore transfers, only 65% earned degrees in nine or fewer quarters and 31% took ten to twelve quarters.

Background

California's Master Plan for Higher Education (1960) provides for a steady flow of students among its three segments as an integral part of public postsecondary education. While encouraging the California State University (CSU) and the University of California (UC) to develop selective admissions criteria, the Master Plan assumes that many students, including those less prepared, will start college elsewhere, especially in the California Community Colleges (CCC). The Community Colleges accept all high school graduates and provide appropriate lower division curricula for those wishing to transfer to four-year institutions, thereby offering them an opportunity to strengthen their academic preparation before entering the more competitive UC and CSU systems. The Master Plan promotes an open education system that operates at minimum cost by offering remedial and lower division course work in two-year colleges.

The transfer function has not, however, worked as envisioned for several reasons. Starting in the 1970s, CCC course offerings shifted away from transfer preparation, greater amounts of financial aid became available, and UC and later CSU initiated high school recruitment programs to increase the number of ethnic minorities. Increasing numbers of high school graduates enrolled directly in four-year institutions, thereby reducing the flow of students among the segments. In 1986 the Commission for the Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education recommended that the three segments cooperate to increase the flow of transfers. Recently pilot transfer centers, jointly operated by the segments, have been established on some CCC campuses to improve the transfer function. In addition, greater emphasis is now being placed on standardizing course articulation (e.g., through the computerized Project ASSIST) and on guaranteed admission contracts.

The transfer function is attracting attention for another reason. Among the three segments, only the student enrollment of the Community Colleges fully reflects the ethnically and economically diverse California population. Although the University seeks to correct this inequity through Student Affirmative Action (SAA) programs, the California Postsecondary Education Commission's 1985 study, Eligibility of California's 1983 High School Graduates for Admission to the State's Public Universities, reveals that Blacks and Hispanics are not eligible for regular admission directly from high school in numbers large enough to achieve proportional representation. Because many students from these ethnic groups attend Community Colleges, such institutions offer possible sources for recruitment.

UC Davis has taken the lead in improving the transfer function. In 1983 it established the Transfer Opportunity Program in cooperation with the Los Rios Community College District. This program, now expanded to other CCC districts, served as a model for the transfer center pilot program.

A substantial percent of UC Davis undergraduates are transfers; of 52,593 new students enrolled from Fall 1974 through Spring 1986, 42% were transfers. Slightly fewer (39%) entering SAA students were transfers. Of all transfers enrolled from Fall 1980 through Spring 1986, 59% were CCC students; among SAA transfers, 64% came from Community Colleges. Over 11,000 transfers (69%) enrolled from Fall 1974 through Spring 1982 earned degrees.

Purpose

This report addresses the following questions about students transferring to UC Davis from Fall 1974 through Spring 1986:

Who transfers to UC Davis and from where do they come?

How many transfers graduate?

How long do transfers take to graduate from UC Davis?

Methodology

Data used in this report come from the Composite Undergraduate File (CUF), run date: February 20, 1987. CUF, a longitudinal data base maintained by Student Affairs Research and Information, contains academic information about undergraduates enrolled at UC Davis since 1966. For this report, graduation and retention rates are calculated for the entering cohort for each academic year from Fall 1974 through Spring 1986.

This study focuses on three student characteristics: academic level at entry, source school and ethnicity. Academic level is determined by the number of units of transfer credit at initial enrollment at UC Davis. Source schools are aggregated into four broad categories: UC, CSU, CCC and other postsecondary institutions. Ethnicity is aggregated into three categories: SAA (American Indian, Black, Chicano, Filipino and Latino), non-SAA minority (Asian and East Indian/Pakistani) and majority (White, other and unknown). The Appendix contains enrollment, persistence and graduation data summarized in the body of this report.

The last comprehensive campus study of persistence and graduation rates of undergraduate transfers, The Report of the UC Davis Task Force on Retention and Transfer, was completed in 1980. More recently, Student Affairs Research and Information released a report entitled Persistence and Graduation of UC Davis Undergraduates: 1971-1983 (February 1986). Although information about Junior level transfers is included, that report focuses primarily on students entering with fewer than 12.5 college units.

Certain variables and definitions used here differ from past reports. Previous discussions of transfers focus on Junior level students transferring to UC Davis in fall quarters. Because these students constitute less than 50% of transfers, this report includes all undergraduates who enrolled with advanced standing and presents data by academic year rather than fall cohorts. Data are reported by quarters registered; these need not be consecutive and, for some students, the number of calendar quarters between first and last enrollment are greater than total quarters registered.

Graduation rates will not change substantially over time for students who entered prior to Fall 1981. Those who have not already graduated probably will not do so; thus, students not graduated or enrolled are likely to be true dropouts. For the years 1981-82 through 1985-86, graduation rates will increase over time as students return and complete degree requirements.

Who transfers to UC Davis and from where do they come?

The volume of students transferring to UC Davis declined sharply during the period discussed in this report. As Table 1 shows, the number dropped each succeeding year from 1975-76 through 1983-84 and then increased slightly. The 1985-86 cohort (1,466) is 42% smaller than that transferring in the highest year, 1975-76. Transfers now comprise about a third of new undergraduates. Similarly, the proportion of new SAA students who are transfers declined during this period from 53% to 32%. Little difference exists between the number of men and women transferring, but the distribution has shifted from a majority of men to a majority of women (Appendix, Table A-1).

TABLE 1

Transfers as a Percent of All and SAA New Undergraduates
1974-1986

Year	Undergraduates All	Undergraduates SAA	All Transfers n	All Transfers Percent	SAA Transfers n	SAA Transfers Percent
1974-75	4,600	345	2,452	53.3%	182	52.8%
1975-76	4,915	389	2,533	51.5	207	53.2
1976-77	4,509	344	2,279	50.5	162	47.1
1977-78	4,123	375	1,887	45.8	190	50.7
1978-79	4,310	416	1,913	44.4	177	42.5
1979-80	4,639	414	1,867	40.2	147	35.5
1980-81	4,806	426	1,755	36.5	167	39.2
1981-82	4,162	506	1,423	34.2	173	34.2
1982-83	3,933	487	1,422	36.2	145	29.8
1983-84	3,849	417	1,401	36.4	115	27.6
1984-85	4,539	539	1,525	33.6	189	35.1
1985-86	4,208	612	1,466	34.8	194	31.7

The ethnic composition of transfers has also changed; the number identifying themselves as ethnic minorities (either SAA or non-SAA) increased from 13.6% in 1974-75 to 26.6% in 1985-86 (see Table 2, page following). Because of the overall decline in transfers, however, this increase in the percent of minority transfers represents an increase of only 17% (from 333 to 390) in their actual number over the same period. Within this increase, the greatest change (29.8%) is among non-SAA minority transfers, who rose almost every year, from 151 (1974-75) to 196 (1985-86). By contrast, the number of SAA transfers increased only 6.6%, going from 182 (1974-75) to 194 (1985-86). Clearly the pool of transfer students has not yet proven to be a reliable source for increased SAA enrollment.

TABLE 2

New Undergraduate Transfers by Ethnicity
1974-1986
(in number and percents)

Year	Transfers n	Majority[1] n	Majority[1] %	Non-SAA Minority n	Non-SAA Minority %	SAA n	SAA %
1974-75	2,452	2,119	86.4%	151	6.2%	182	7.4%
1975-76	2,533	2,138	84.4	188	7.4	207	8.2
1976-77	2,279	1,961	86.0	156	6.8	162	7.1
1977-78	1,887	1,539	81.6	158	8.4	190	10.1
1978-79	1,913	1,568	82.0	168	8.8	177	9.3
1979-80	1,867	1,584	84.8	136	7.3	147	7.9
1980-81	1,755	1,447	82.5	141	8.0	167	9.5
1981-82	1,423	1,150	80.8	100	7.0	173	12.2
1982-83	1,422	1,115	78.4	162	11.4	145	10.2
1983-84	1,401	1,117	79.7	169	12.1	115	8.2
1984-85	1,525	1,160	76.1	176	11.5	189	12.4
1985-86	1,466	1,076	73.4	196	13.4	194	13.2

[1] Includes White, other, and missing data.

Although students transfer at all academic levels, most do so as Juniors, as Table 3 makes clear (page following). Between 1974-75 and 1981-82, however, the number of Junior transfers dropped sharply (54%) and rose only slightly afterwards (Appendix, Table A-4). Most of the decline in total transfers results from this decline in Junior transfers. The number of Freshman and Sophomore transfers remained relatively stable over this period, but their proportion rose between 1974-75 and 1980-81, then fell until 1985-86. Senior transfers declined during this period. The resulting increase in the proportion of lower division students transferring affects the length of time to graduation of the transfer population, as described later in this report.

TABLE 3

New Undergraduate Transfers by Entry Level
1974-1986
(in percents)

Year	Transfers n	Percent of Transfers			
		Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
1974-75	2,452	10.1%	19.6%	66.1%	4.2%
1975-76	2,533	10.9	20.6	64.2	4.4
1976-77	2,279	10.9	21.4	62.3	5.4
1977-78	1,887	9.3	25.3	60.5	4.9
1978-79	1,913	9.3	28.5	57.1	5.1
1979-80	1,867	12.9	30.1	51.4	5.7
1980-81	1,755	12.4	32.3	50.7	4.6
1981-82	1,423	13.6	29.3	52.6	4.4
1982-83	1,422	13.2	28.9	55.1	2.8
1983-84	1,401	11.8	28.5	56.2	3.6
1984-85	1,525	8.1	31.8	57.0	3.1
1985-86	1,466	11.1	29.5	56.3	3.1

Students transfer to UC Davis from all segments of higher education. The Undergraduate Admissions Office assigns a source school to each student, based on where students completed most transfer work. Thus, the designated source school may not be the last college attended for students who attended more than one college. Reliable source school information is not available prior to 1979-80; therefore, discussion of this characteristic is limited. Of the 8,992 students who transferred from Fall 1980 to Spring 1986, most came from the California Community Colleges (Table 4). Although the percent of CCC transfers has increased, rising from 53% in 1980-81 to 61% in 1985-86, their number has not (Appendix, Tables A-6 and A-7). Percent changes are mainly a consequence of declines in UC and CSU transfers and a reduction in the number for whom source school is missing from the data base.

TABLE 4

New Undergraduate Transfers by Source School
1980-1986
(in percents)

Year	Transfers n	Source School[1]			
		UC	CSU	CCC	Other
1980-81	1,755	10.5%	11.5%	53.4%	19.0%
1981-82	1,423	8.6	11.0	58.5	18.1
1982-83	1,422	8.2	11.8	59.6	19.1
1983-84	1,401	11.6	9.1	61.5	17.3
1984-85	1,525	8.7	10.4	63.1	16.4
1985-86	1,466	9.3	10.8	61.0	17.7

[1] Accurate data are unavailable before 1980-81.

How many transfers graduate?

Most transfers to UC Davis earn their baccalaureate degrees here; approximately 69% of transfers entering Fall 1974 through Spring 1982 graduated by the end of Spring 1986. Table 5 shows that the graduation rate varies slightly from year to year but not in any systematic way. The 1986 Persistence and Graduation report noted a similar fluctuation among Fall Junior transfers. For most yearly cohorts, women transfers graduate at rates slightly below those for men; the difference varies from cohort to cohort but on average 2% fewer women graduate (Appendix, Table A-1).

TABLE 5

Persistence and Graduation Rates of Undergraduate Transfers Entering 1974-1983

Year	Transfers n	Graduated by 6th Qtr	Enrolled in 7th Qtr	Graduated[1]
1974-75	2,452	35.3%	37.2%	68.4%
1975-76	2,533	34.8	39.0	69.5
1976-77	2,279	29.9	41.6	66.7
1977-78	1,887	29.7	44.5	70.3
1978-79	1,913	29.0	46.6	70.0
1979-80	1,867	24.7	50.6	69.4
1980-81	1,755	21.8	53.2	68.7
1981-82	1,423	24.1	53.7	69.2
1982-83	1,422	24.0	52.4	62.0

[1] Percent graduated by end of Spring 1986.

An increasing percentage of transfer students persist into a seventh quarter. As seen in Table 5, only 37% of the 1974-75 cohort enrolled for a seventh quarter, but for 1982-83 the figure rose to 52%. For some entering years part of this change may be attributed to the increased percent of lower-division transfers, but a higher percent of transfers at all levels are enrolling for a seventh quarter.

Student Affirmative Action Groups

SAA transfers graduate at rates consistently below those for all transfer students. As Table 6 (page following) shows, the graduation rate for SAA students consistently lags behind the rate for all, from about 13 to 27 percentage points. This finding substantiates the 1980 Task Force Report, which describes the graduation rate of SAA Junior transfers as "significantly lower than that of the non-SAA group" (p. 9). The Report further indicates that differences in the retention rates of non-SAA and SAA Junior transfers are "related to transfer GPAs" (p. 18). The relationship between transfer GPA and retention was not examined for this report.

TABLE 6

Persistence and Graduation Rates of SAA Undergraduate Transfers Entering 1974-1983

Year	SAA Transfers n	---------SAA--------- Graduated by 6th Qtr	Enrolled in 7th Qtr	Graduated[1] SAA	All
1974-75	182	20.9%	42.3%	53.3%	68.4%
1975-76	207	27.1	36.2	54.6	69.5
1976-77	162	21.0	36.4	44.4	66.7
1977-78	190	21.1	40.5	53.2	70.3
1978-79	177	14.7	47.5	46.9	70.0
1979-80	147	15.6	50.3	53.1	69.4
1980-81	167	10.8	50.9	46.7	68.7
1981-82	173	13.9	50.9	49.1	69.2
1982-83	145	15.9	47.6	42.1	62.0

[1] Percent graduated by end of Spring 1986.

Somewhat similar to all transfers, a slightly increasing percent of SAA transfers persist seven quarters. Table 6 shows that the percent of transfers enrolling seven quarters rose more than 5 percentage points between 1974-75 and 1982-83.

Transfers by Level

Graduation rates differ by level of entry. The number of Freshman and Senior transfers is too small for meaningful separate analysis, so only Sophomore and Junior persistence and graduation rates are discussed in detail. Junior transfers are more likely to graduate than Sophomore transfers (see Tables 7 and 8 below). That Juniors graduate at higher rates is not surprising, assuming differences in maturity and amount of time and effort invested in previous course work. Because the number and percent of Junior transfers have decreased in recent years (Appendix, Tables A-4 and A-5), final graduation rates for all 1980-81 transfers and succeeding cohorts may be below the rates for cohorts entering in the mid-to-late 1970s.

TABLE 7

Persistence and Graduation Rates of Sophomore Transfers
Entering 1974-1983

Year	Transfers n	Graduated by 6th Qtr	Enrolled in 7th Qtr	Graduated[1]
1974-75	480	7.7%	61.5%	63.8%
1975-76	521	8.3	61.8	63.2
1976-77	487	8.2	60.4	62.6
1977-78	478	5.4	66.5	65.9
1978-79	546	7.9	65.0	64.3
1979-80	562	6.8	65.1	63.7
1980-81	567	5.6	67.0	65.4
1981-82	417	6.2	66.9	60.2
1982-83	411	4.4	70.3	56.5

[1] Percent graduated by end of Spring 1986.

Slightly fewer than two-thirds of Sophomore transfers graduate from UC Davis and, as Table 7 shows, their graduation rate has been stable. Because some students will continue to complete their degrees, percents for the 1981-82 and succeeding cohorts will increase over time. The percent of entering cohorts enrolling seven quarters increased from 61% of the 1974-75 Sophomore transfers to 70% of the 1982-83 cohort.

Graduation rates of Junior level transfers range from 68% to 76% but not in any systematic way (see Table 8 below). Over three-quarters of the Junior transfers in the 1981-82 cohort graduated and graduation rates for later cohorts will likely be similar.

TABLE 8

Persistence and Graduation Rates of Junior Transfers
Entering 1974-1983

Year	Transfers n	Graduated by 6th Qtr	Enrolled in 7th Qtr	Graduated[1]
1974-75	1,621	44.7%	28.3%	71.2%
1975-76	1,626	45.4	30.1	72.4
1976-77	1,420	38.0	35.9	69.9
1977-78	1,141	40.1	35.5	73.3
1978-79	1,092	40.4	39.8	76.6
1979-80	959	37.3	43.6	76.6
1980-81	890	33.6	44.9	74.8
1981-82	749	36.6	45.3	76.6
1982-83	784	34.1	43.0	68.4

[1] Percent graduated by end of Spring 1986.

Table 8 (preceding page) shows an increasing percent of Junior level transfer students enrolled for seven quarters. Just over 28% of the 1974-75 cohort enrolled in a seventh quarter, but this figure increased to 43% for 1982-83 Juniors. Substantial proportions of the 1983-84 and later Junior cohorts are still enrolled and, if present enrollment trends continue, seventh quarter enrollment rates of these groups will likely equal those of prior cohorts (Appendix, Table A-5).

Source School

Year-to-year graduation trends by source school cannot be determined because reliable data are unavailable for cohorts entering before 1980-81. It is possible to make a limited comparison of graduation rates by source school since 1980-81 (see Table 9 below). For most entry cohorts, transfers from Community Colleges graduate at rates comparable to those of transfers from the University of California and California State University. This outcome differs from the 1980 Task Force Report, which found that CCC transfers in fall quarters from 1972 through 1978 graduated at a lower rate than transfers from other schools; specifically, that report found that 37% of CCC transfers graduated in two years and 66% graduated in three years, while 45% and 71% respectively graduated among transfers from all other source schools (p. 10).

TABLE 9

Graduation Rates of Transfers by Source School
Entering 1980-85

Year	Transfers n	Source School[1] UC	CSU	CCC	Other
1980-81	1,755	65.9%	68.8%	69.4%	66.1%
1981-82	1,423	67.5	69.4	70.5	68.6
1982-83	1,422	69.2	63.1	62.8	56.5
1983-84	1,401	46.3	46.5	49.1	33.7
1984-85	1,525	16.7	17.0	14.8	10.8

[1] Percent of those admitted in each source school who graduated by Spring 1986.

How long do transfers take to graduate from UC Davis?

Tables 10 through 13 present data on transfers who earned baccalaureate degrees at UC Davis and the distributions by percent of those graduates. This presentation differs from Tables 1 through 8, in which numbers and percents are of students enrolled.

Table 10 makes clear that each succeeding cohort of transfers took longer to graduate. Of the graduates entering in 1974-75, over half earned degrees in six or fewer quarters and another 40% finished by the ninth quarter. Fewer than one-third of the 1980-81 graduates received degrees within six or fewer quarters and almost half required seven to nine quarters. The percent of 1980-81 transfer graduates taking 10 to 12 quarters more than doubled from the 1974-75 cohort. Although fewer Junior transfers are enrolling, students tend to take longer to earn degrees regardless of transfer level.

TABLE 10

Quarters Enrolled before Graduation of All Transfers
Entering 1974-1981
(in percents of graduates)

Year	n[1]	1-6 Qtrs	7-9 Qtrs	10-12 Qtrs	More than 12 Qtrs
1974-75	1,678	51.5%	38.9%	7.7%	1.9%
1975-76	1,760	50.1	37.0	11.0	1.8
1976-77	1,521	44.8	40.3	11.7	3.2
1977-78	1,327	42.3	40.2	13.5	4.0
1978-79	1,339	41.4	41.7	14.3	2.5
1979-80	1,295	35.6	43.0	17.6	3.8
1980-81	1,206	31.7	46.3	18.1	4.0

[1] Number graduated by end of Spring 1986.

Fewer SAA transfers graduate and those who do take increasingly longer to finish their degrees. The percent of SAA transfer graduates earning degrees within six quarters declined from 39% to 23% for cohorts 1974-75 through 1980-81 (see Table 11, following page). Over half of the 1980-81 SAA graduates took seven to nine quarters to earn baccalaureate degrees. A comparison of Tables 10 and 11 shows that SAA transfers take slightly longer to complete degrees than the general transfer population.

TABLE 11

Quarters Enrolled before Graduation of SAA Transfers
Entering 1974-1981
(in percents of graduates)

Year	n[1]	1-6 Qtrs	7-9 Qtrs	10-12 Qtrs	More than 12 Qtrs
1974-75	97	39.2%	40.2%	15.5%	5.2%
1975-76	113	49.6	38.1	10.6	1.8
1976-77	72	47.2	36.1	13.9	2.8
1977-78	101	39.6	33.7	18.8	7.9
1978-79	83	31.3	44.6	18.1	6.0
1979-80	78	29.5	48.7	17.9	3.8
1980-81	78	23.1	52.6	17.9	6.4

[1] Number graduated by end of Spring 1986.

Recent Sophomore transfers who graduated took longer to earn degrees than did their counterparts from earlier years, a shift made evident in Table 12. Over 83% of the 1974-75 Sophomore graduates completed degrees with nine or fewer enrolled quarters. Most graduates (71%) took between seven and nine quarters to earn degrees. The percents for succeeding cohorts continue to decline. Of the 1980-81 cohort only 66% completed degrees within nine quarters. The percent taking ten to twelve quarters to earn degrees doubled, from 15% to 31%, as did the percent taking more than twelve quarters.

TABLE 12

Quarters Enrolled before Graduation of Sophomore Transfers
Entering 1974-1981
(in percents of graduates)

Year	n[1]	1-6 Qtrs	7-9 Qtrs	10-12 Qtrs	More than 12 Qtrs
1974-75	306	12.1%	71.2%	14.7%	2.0%
1975-76	329	13.1	59.0	26.1	1.8
1976-77	305	13.1	55.7	28.2	3.0
1977-78	315	8.3	55.6	30.5	5.7
1978-79	351	12.3	56.7	28.2	2.8
1979-80	358	10.6	52.8	33.0	3.6
1980-81	371	8.6	56.9	30.7	3.8

[1] Number graduated by end of Spring 1986.

Junior transfers who graduate are also taking longer to do so. Table 13 shows that under 63% of the 1974-75 graduates completed degrees in six or fewer quarters and another 34% finished in seven to nine quarters. Among 1981-82 graduates, fewer than half finished within six quarters and almost as many took nine to twelve quarters. Over six percent of the 1981-82 cohort took more than nine quarters to complete degrees, more than twice the percent of the 1974-75 cohort.

TABLE 13

Quarters Enrolled before Graduation of Junior Transfers Entering 1974-1982 (in percents of graduates)

Year	n[1]	1-6 Qtrs	7-9 Qtrs	10-12 Qtrs	More than 12 Qtrs
1974-75	1,154	62.8%	34.3%	2.5%	.3%
1975-76	1,177	62.7	34.3	2.6	.3
1976-77	993	54.4	41.2	3.6	.8
1977-78	836	54.7	39.8	4.7	.8
1978-79	836	52.8	40.1	6.1	1.1
1979-80	735	48.7	44.4	6.1	.8
1980-81	666	44.9	47.0	6.9	1.2
1981-82	574	47.7	45.8	5.4	1.0

[1] Number graduated by end of Spring 1986.

Discussion

The advanced education and experience of transfer students enrich and diversify undergraduate education at UC Davis and transfers fare well here; most earn degrees with a reasonable investment of time and resources. However, transfers are enrolling in a greater number of quarters before earning degrees and this increase may be of concern to both students and the University. There is much debate and little fact known about the causes of this phenomenon. The UC Office of the President is currently surveying students who take more than four years to earn degrees to identify factors that contribute to increased time-to-degree.

An additional concern to UC Davis is attracting more SAA students. At present, the campus does not make full use of the CCC pool of SAA students. Fewer than one-eighth of CCC transfers to UC Davis from 1980 through 1986 are SAA students (624), yet one-fourth of those enrolled at Community Colleges are SAA students (Enrollment Trends in California Higher Education 1980-1985, May 1986, California Postsecondary Education Commission). Recent changes in primary and secondary education intended to improve the academic preparation and numbers of underrepresented minorities completing high school will not yield results for a few years. In the interim, Community Colleges offer a sizable SAA pool from which the campus may draw transfers.

As suggested by their relatively low graduation rates, SAA students who transfer to UC Davis may have academic needs different from the general undergraduate population. A recent Student Affairs Research and Information report, Persistence and Graduation of UC Davis Undergraduates Admitted by Special Action: 1975-1985 (May 1987), points out that a disproportionate number of SAA students entering as Freshmen and Sophomores are admitted by special action. These admits are typically less well prepared academically and less likely to graduate. Most SAA transfers graduate from UC Davis, but the number is small. The campus must be cautious in selecting students who exhibit the academic potential to succeed. The campus is committed to recruit and enroll underrepresented students, a commitment best validated when they complete degrees here.

[transrpt.wdh]

APPENDIX

TABLE A-1

Enrollment and Graduation of Undergraduates Transferring to UC Davis
--by entering year and gender--

Entry Cohorts Year	Total Transfers	Male	Female	Percent of Total Transfers Total	Male	Female
1974-75	2,452	1,378	1,074	100.0%	56.2%	43.8%
1975-76	2,533	1,328	1,205	100.0	52.4	47.6
1976-77	2,279	1,208	1,071	100.0	53.0	47.0
1977-78	1,887	935	952	100.0	49.5	50.5
1978-79	1,913	959	954	100.0	50.1	49.9
1979-80	1,867	905	962	100.0	48.5	51.5
1980-81	1,755	834	921	100.0	47.5	52.5
1981-82	1,423	657	766	100.0	46.2	53.8
1982-83	1,422	674	748	100.0	47.4	52.6
1983-84	1,401	691	710	100.0	49.3	50.7
1984-85	1,525	778	747	100.0	51.0	49.0
1985-86	1,466	707	759	100.0	48.2	51.8
Graduated by end of Spring 1986				Percent of Cohort Total	Male	Female
1974-75	1,678	954	724	68.4%	69.2%	67.4%
1975-76	1,760	912	848	69.5	68.7	70.4
1976-77	1,521	827	694	66.7	68.5	64.8
1977-78	1,327	677	650	70.3	72.4	68.3
1978-79	1,339	692	647	70.0	72.2	67.8
1979-80	1,295	637	658	69.4	70.4	68.4
1980-81	1,206	580	626	68.7	69.5	68.0
1981-82	984	451	533	69.1	68.6	69.6
1982-83	882	437	445	62.0	64.8	59.5
1983-84	641	322	319	45.8	46.6	44.9
1984-84	221	108	113	14.5	13.9	15.1
1985-86	2	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Enrolled Spring 1986				Percent of Cohort Total	Male	Female
1974-75	1	1	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
1975-76	3	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.2
1976-77	1	1	0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1977-78	6	4	2	0.3	0.4	0.2
1978-79	5	1	4	0.3	0.1	0.4
1979-80	13	10	3	0.7	1.1	0.3
1980-81	34	21	13	1.9	2.5	1.4
1981-82	74	33	41	5.2	5.0	5.4
1982-83	210	106	104	14.8	15.7	13.9
1983-84	640	328	312	45.7	47.5	43.9
1984-85	1,192	614	578	78.2	78.9	77.4
1985-86	1,359	657	702	92.7	92.9	92.5
Not Graduated or Enrolled Spring 1986				Percent of Cohort Total	Male	Female
1974-75	773	423	350	31.5%	30.7%	32.6%
1975-76	771	416	355	30.4	31.3	29.5
1976-77	757	381	376	33.2	31.5	35.1
1977-78	556	255	301	29.5	27.3	31.6
1978-79	572	268	304	29.9	27.9	31.9
1979-80	565	259	306	30.3	28.6	31.8
1980-81	530	242	288	30.2	29.0	31.3
1981-82	401	187	214	28.2	28.5	27.9
1982-83	439	191	248	30.9	28.3	33.2
1983-84	356	162	194	25.4	23.4	27.3
1984-85	308	155	153	20.2	19.9	20.5
1985-86	107	50	57	7.3	7.1	7.5

SOURCE: Composite Undergraduate File (CUF-86S).

TABLE A-2

Enrollment and Graduation of Undergraduates Transferring to UC Davis
--by entering year and ethnicity--
(in numbers)

Entry Cohorts

Year	Total Transfers	Majority	Minority Non-SAA	Minority SAA	SAA Categories: American Indian	Black	Chicano	Latino	Filipino
1974-75	2,452	2,119	151	182	19	51	29	74	9
1975-76	2,533	2,138	188	207	28	59	34	66	20
1976-77	2,279	1,961	156	162	14	56	29	53	10
1977-78	1,887	1,539	158	190	22	55	40	60	13
1978-79	1,913	1,568	168	177	19	61	42	43	12
1979-80	1,867	1,584	136	147	10	50	25	46	16
1980-81	1,755	1,447	141	167	16	49	33	55	14
1981-82	1,423	1,150	100	173	19	52	36	44	22
1982-83	1,422	1,115	162	145	14	30	35	46	20
1983-84	1,401	1,117	169	115	9	34	34	25	13
1984-85	1,525	1,160	176	189	10	55	31	65	28
1985-86	1,466	1,076	196	194	13	50	40	61	30
Graduated by end of Spring 1986									
1974-75	1,678	1,467	114	97	8	28	16	39	6
1975-76	1,760	1,506	141	113	9	32	20	40	12
1976-77	1,521	1,331	118	72	5	24	14	27	2
1977-78	1,327	1,102	124	101	7	25	21	38	10
1978-79	1,339	1,139	117	83	9	25	17	24	8
1979-80	1,295	1,113	104	78	6	18	17	29	8
1980-81	1,206	1,031	97	78	5	17	21	28	7
1981-82	984	826	73	85	6	19	21	24	15
1982-83	882	709	112	61	4	5	16	25	11
1983-84	641	526	80	35	3	6	11	10	5
1984-85	211	191	20	10	1	1	2	5	1
1985-86	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enrolled Spring 1986									
1974-75	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975-76	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
1976-77	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977-78	6	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1978-79	5	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1979-80	13	10	0	3	0	1	0	2	0
1980-81	34	23	2	9	1	3	2	3	0
1981-82	74	50	2	22	1	12	2	6	1
1982-83	210	159	26	25	2	6	5	6	6
1983-84	640	506	79	55	2	18	16	15	4
1984-85	1,192	911	150	131	7	35	22	46	21
1985-86	1,359	1,007	180	172	11	44	37	52	28
Not Graduated or Enrolled Spring 1986									
1974-75	773	651	37	85	11	23	13	35	3
1975-76	771	631	47	93	19	27	13	26	8
1976-77	757	629	38	90	9	32	15	26	8
1977-78	556	434	34	88	15	29	19	22	3
1978-79	572	428	51	93	9	36	25	19	4
1979-80	565	466	32	67	4	32	8	15	8
1980-81	530	405	43	82	11	29	11	24	7
1981-82	401	302	25	74	12	25	14	16	7
1982-83	439	332	39	68	9	19	18	16	6
1983-84	356	278	42	36	4	12	11	5	4
1984-85	308	226	25	57	3	19	9	19	7
1985-86	107	69	16	22	2	6	3	9	2

SOURCE: Composite Undergraduate File (CUF-86S).

TABLE A-3

Enrollment and Graduation of Undergraduates Transferring to UC Davis
--by entering year and ethnicity--
(in percents)

Percent of Total Transfers

Year	Total Transfers	Majority	Minority Non-SAA	Minority SAA	SAA Categories: American Indian	Black	Chicano	Latino	Filipino
1974-75	100.0%	86.4%	6.2%	7.4%	0.8%	2.1%	1.2%	3.0%	0.4%
1975-76	100.0	84.4	7.4	8.2	1.1	2.3	1.3	2.6	0.8
1976-77	100.0	86.0	6.8	7.1	0.6	2.5	1.3	2.3	0.4
1977-78	100.0	81.6	8.4	10.1	1.2	2.9	2.1	3.2	0.7
1978-79	100.0	82.0	8.8	9.3	1.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	0.6
1979-80	100.0	84.8	7.3	7.9	0.5	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.9
1980-81	100.0	82.5	8.0	9.5	0.9	2.8	1.9	3.1	0.8
1981-82	100.0	80.8	7.0	12.2	1.3	3.7	2.5	3.1	1.5
1982-83	100.0	78.4	11.4	10.2	1.0	2.1	2.5	3.2	1.4
1983-84	100.0	79.7	12.1	8.2	0.6	2.4	2.4	1.8	0.9
1984-85	100.0	76.1	11.5	12.4	0.7	3.6	2.0	4.3	1.8
1985-86	100.0	73.4	13.4	13.2	0.9	3.4	2.7	4.2	2.0
Percent of Cohort Ethnic Category Graduated by end of Spring 1986									
1974-75	68.4%	69.2%	75.5%	53.3%	---[a]	54.9%	55.2%	52.7%	---[a]
1975-76	69.5	70.4	75.0	54.6	32.1%	54.2	58.8	60.6	---[a]
1976-77	66.7	67.9	75.6	44.4	---[a]	42.9	48.3	50.9	---[a]
1977-78	70.3	71.6	78.5	53.2	31.8	45.5	52.5	63.3	---[a]
1978-79	70.0	72.6	69.6	46.9	---[a]	41.0	40.5	55.8	---[a]
1979-80	69.4	70.3	76.5	53.1	---[a]	36.0	68.0	63.0	---[a]
1980-81	68.7	71.3	68.8	46.7	---[a]	34.7	63.6	50.9	---[a]
1981-82	69.1	71.8	73.0	49.1	---[a]	36.5	58.3	54.5	68.2%
1982-83	62.0	63.6	69.1	42.1	---[a]	16.7	45.7	54.3	---[a]
1983-84	45.8	47.1	47.3	30.4	---[a]	17.6	32.4	40.0	---[a]
1984-85	14.5	16.5	11.4	5.3	---[a]	1.8	6.5	7.7	3.6
1985-86	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	---[a]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of Ethnic Category Enrolled Spring 1986									
1974-75	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	---[a]	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	---[a]
1975-76	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0%	0.0	2.9	0.0	---[a]
1976-77	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	---[a]	0.0	0.0	0.0	---[a]
1977-78	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	---[a]
1978-79	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	---[a]	0.0	0.0	0.0	---[a]
1979-80	0.7	0.6	0.0	2.0	---[a]	2.0	0.0	4.3	---[a]
1980-81	1.9	1.6	1.4	5.4	---[a]	6.1	6.1	5.5	---[a]
1981-82	5.2	4.3	2.0	12.7	---[a]	23.1	5.6	13.6	4.5%
1982-83	14.8	14.3	16.0	17.2	---[a]	20.0	14.3	13.0	---[a]
1983-84	45.7	45.3	46.7	47.8	---[a]	52.9	47.1	60.0	---[a]
1984-85	78.2	78.5	85.2	69.3	---[a]	63.6	71.0	70.8	75.0
1985-86	92.7	93.6	91.8	88.7	---[a]	88.0	92.5	85.2	93.3
Percent of Cohort Ethnic Category Not Graduated or Enrolled Spring 1986									
1974-75	31.5%	30.7%	24.5%	46.7%	---[a]	45.1%	44.8%	47.3%	---[a]
1975-76	30.4	29.5	25.0	44.9	67.9%	45.8	38.2	39.4	---[a]
1976-77	33.2	32.1	24.4	55.6	---[a]	57.1	51.7	49.1	---[a]
1977-78	29.5	28.2	21.5	46.3	68.2	52.7	47.5	36.7	---[a]
1978-79	29.9	27.3	30.4	52.5	---[a]	59.0	59.5	44.2	---[a]
1979-80	30.3	29.4	23.5	45.6	---[a]	64.0	32.0	32.6	---[a]
1980-81	30.2	28.0	30.5	49.1	---[a]	59.2	33.3	43.6	---[a]
1981-82	28.2	26.3	25.0	42.8	---[a]	48.1	38.9	36.4	31.8%
1982-83	30.9	29.8	24.1	46.9	---[a]	63.3	51.4	34.8	---[a]
1983-84	25.4	24.9	24.9	31.3	---[a]	35.3	32.4	20.0	---[a]
1984-85	20.2	19.5	14.2	30.2	---[a]	34.5	29.0	29.2	25.0
1985-86	7.3	6.4	8.2	11.3	---[a]	12.0	7.5	14.8	6.7

SOURCE: Composite Undergraduate File (CUF-86S).
[a] Percent not calculated because total for this group is less than 20.

TABLE A-4

Enrollment and Graduation of Undergraduates Transferring to UC Davis
--by entering year and level--
(in numbers)

Entry Cohorts

Year	Total Transfers	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
1974-75	2,452	248	480	1,621	103
1975-76	2,533	275	521	1,626	111
1976-77	2,279	248	487	1,420	124
1977-78	1,887	176	478	1,141	92
1978-79	1,913	178	546	1,092	97
1979-80	1,867	240	562	959	106
1980-81	1,755	217	567	890	81
1981-82	1,423	194	417	749	63
1982-83	1,422	187	411	784	40
1983-84	1,401	165	399	787	50
1984-85	1,525	123	485	869	48
1985-86	1,466	162	433	826	45
Graduated by end of Spring 1986					
1974-75	1,678	134	306	1,154	84
1975-76	1,760	165	329	1,177	89
1976-77	1,521	131	305	993	92
1977-78	1,327	100	315	836	76
1978-79	1,339	81	351	836	71
1979-80	1,295	123	358	735	79
1980-81	1,206	98	371	666	71
1981-82	984	104	251	574	55
1982-83	882	86	232	536	28
1983-84	641	15	119	480	27
1984-85	221	1	15	186	19
1985-86	2	0	0	1	1
Enrolled Spring 1986					
1974-75	1	1	0	0	0
1975-76	3	1	1	1	0
1976-77	1	1	0	0	0
1977-78	6	2	0	3	1
1978-79	5	1	1	3	0
1979-80	13	3	5	5	0
1980-81	34	13	12	9	0
1981-82	74	33	28	13	0
1982-83	210	68	94	46	2
1983-84	640	101	242	286	11
1984-85	1,192	87	376	698	31
1985-86	1,359	146	402	767	44
Not Graduated or Enrolled Spring 1986					
1974-75	773	113	174	467	19
1975-76	771	110	191	448	22
1976-77	757	116	182	427	32
1977-78	556	74	163	304	15
1978-79	572	96	194	256	26
1979-80	565	115	201	222	27
1980-81	530	109	190	221	10
1981-82	401	73	149	171	8
1982-83	439	63	140	226	10
1983-84	356	57	119	166	14
1984-85	308	36	108	157	7
1985-86	107	16	31	59	1

SOURCE: Composite Undergraduate File (CUF-86S).

TABLE A-5

Enrollment and Graduation of Undergraduates Transferring to UC Davis
--by entering year and level--
(in percents)

Percent of Total Transfers

Year	Total Transfers	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
1974-75	100.0%	10.1%	19.6%	66.1%	4.2%
1975-76	100.0	10.9	20.6	64.2	4.4
1976-77	100.0	10.9	21.4	62.3	5.4
1977-78	100.0	9.3	25.3	60.5	4.9
1978-79	100.0	9.3	28.5	57.1	5.1
1979-80	100.0	12.9	30.1	51.4	5.7
1980-81	100.0	12.4	32.3	50.7	4.6
1981-82	100.0	13.6	29.3	52.6	4.4
1982-83	100.0	13.2	28.9	55.1	2.8
1983-84	100.0	11.8	28.5	56.2	3.6
1984-85	100.0	8.1	31.8	57.0	3.1
1985-86	100.0	11.1	29.5	56.3	3.1

Percent Graduated by end of Spring 1986

1974-75	68.4%	54.0%	63.8%	71.2%	81.6%
1975-76	69.5	60.0	63.1	72.4	80.2
1976-77	66.7	52.8	62.6	69.9	74.2
1977-78	70.3	56.8	65.9	73.3	82.6
1978-79	70.0	45.5	64.3	76.6	73.2
1979-80	69.4	51.3	63.7	76.6	74.5
1980-81	68.7	45.2	65.4	74.8	87.7
1981-82	69.1	53.6	60.2	76.6	87.3
1982-83	62.0	46.0	56.4	68.4	70.0
1983-84	45.8	9.1	29.8	61.0	54.0
1984-85	14.5	0.8	3.1	21.4	39.6
1985-86	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2

Percent Enrolled Spring 1986

1974-75	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1975-76	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
1976-77	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
1977-78	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.1
1978-79	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0
1979-80	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.0
1980-81	1.9	6.0	2.1	1.0	0.0
1981-82	5.2	17.0	6.7	1.7	0.0
1982-83	14.8	36.4	22.9	5.9	5.0
1983-84	45.7	61.2	60.7	36.3	22.0
1984-85	78.2	70.7	77.5	80.3	64.6
1985-86	92.7	90.1	92.8	92.9	97.8

Percent Not Graduated or Enrolled Spring 1986

1974-75	31.5%	45.6%	36.3%	28.8%	18.4%
1975-76	30.4	40.0	36.7	27.6	19.8
1976-77	33.2	46.8	37.4	30.1	25.8
1977-78	29.5	42.0	34.1	26.6	16.3
1978-79	29.9	53.9	35.5	23.4	26.8
1979-80	30.3	47.9	35.8	23.1	25.5
1980-81	30.2	50.2	33.5	24.8	12.3
1981-82	28.2	37.6	35.7	22.8	12.7
1982-83	30.9	33.7	34.1	28.8	25.0
1983-84	25.4	34.5	29.8	21.1	28.0
1984-85	20.2	29.3	22.3	18.1	14.6
1985-86	7.3	9.9	7.2	7.1	2.2

SOURCE: Composite Undergraduate File (CUF-86S).

TABLE A-6

Enrollment and Graduation of Undergraduates Transferring to UC Davis
--by entering year and source school--
(in numbers)

Entry Cohorts

Year[1]	Total Transfers	UC	CSU	CCC	Other School	School Unknown
1980-81	1,755	185	202	937	333	98
1981-82	1,423	123	157	833	258	52
1982-83	1,422	117	168	847	271	19
1983-84	1,401	162	127	862	243	7
1984-85	1,525	132	159	962	250	22
1985-86	1,466	137	159	894	259	17
Graduated by end of Spring 1986						
1980-81	1,206	122	139	650	220	75
1981-82	984	83	109	587	177	28
1982-83	882	81	106	532	153	10
1983-84	641	75	59	423	82	2
1984-85	221	22	27	142	27	3
1985-86	2	1	0	0	1	0
Enrolled Spring 1986						
1980-81	34	2	2	22	8	0
1981-82	74	8	5	39	19	3
1982-83	210	22	25	91	71	1
1983-84	640	75	61	384	117	3
1984-85	1,192	110	125	761	181	15
1985-86	1,359	128	150	824	240	17
Not Graduated or Enrolled Spring 1986						
1980-81	530	61	61	276	109	23
1981-82	401	38	45	226	69	23
1982-83	439	32	48	266	85	8
1983-84	356	46	30	207	70	3
1984-85	308	20	31	190	60	7
1985-86	107	9	9	70	19	0

SOURCE: Composite Undergraduate File (CUF-86S).

[1] Valid Source school data were not available for cohorts entering prior to 1980-81.

TABLE A-7

Enrollment and Graduation of Undergraduates Transferring to UC Davis
--by entering year and source school--
(in percents)

Percent of Total Transfers

Year[1]	Total Transfers	UC	CSU	CCC	Other School	School Unknown
1980-81	100.0%	10.5%	11.5%	53.4%	19.0%	5.6%
1981-82	100.0	8.6	11.0	58.5	18.1	3.7
1982-83	100.0	8.2	11.8	59.6	19.1	1.3
1983-84	100.0	11.6	9.1	61.5	17.3	0.5
1984-85	100.0	8.7	10.4	63.1	16.4	1.4
1985-86	100.0	9.3	10.8	61.0	17.7	1.2

Percent of Source School Category Graduated by end of Spring 1986

1980-81	68.7%	65.9%	68.8%	69.4%	66.1%	76.5%
1981-82	69.1	67.5	69.4	70.5	68.6	53.8
1982-83	62.0	69.2	63.1	62.8	56.5	---[a]
1983-84	45.8	46.3	46.5	49.1	33.7	---[a]
1984-85	14.5	16.7	17.0	14.8	10.8	13.6
1985-86	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	---[a]

Percent of Source School Category Enrolled Spring 1986

1980-81	1.9%	1.1%	1.0%	2.3%	2.4%	0.0%
1981-82	5.2	6.5	3.2	4.7	7.4	5.8
1982-83	14.8	18.8	14.9	10.7	26.2	---[a]
1983-84	45.7	46.3	48.0	44.5	48.1	---[a]
1984-85	78.2	83.3	78.6	79.1	72.4	68.2
1985-86	92.7	93.4	94.3	92.2	92.7	---[a]

Percent of Source School Category
Not Graduated or Enrolled Spring 1986

1980-81	30.2%	33.0%	30.2%	29.5%	32.7%	23.5%
1981-82	28.2	30.9	28.7	27.1	26.7	44.2
1982-83	30.9	27.4	28.6	31.4	31.4	---[a]
1983-84	25.4	28.4	23.6	24.0	28.8	---[a]
1984-85	20.2	15.2	19.5	19.8	24.0	31.8
1985-86	7.3	6.6	5.7	7.8	7.3	---[a]

SOURCE: Composite Undergraduate File (CUF-86S).

[a] Percent not calculated because total for this group is less than 20.

[1] Valid Source school data were not available for cohorts entering prior to 1980-81.

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